Fifteen Cents Per Week.

# The Chicago Tribune.

"Wants" in "The Tribune"

VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 5 1892—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## MAC IS IN RETIREMENT.

## OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

## BALTIMORE'S GREAT LOSS.

## LAST DAY OF LIBERTY.

SAFETY FILM

## A GAME OF TEN INNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA AND LOUISVILLE WERE UNEQUAL, AS WAS A...

Both Clubs and Wrecked Across the Columns of the Famous Scratch Sheet Which by a Score of 13 to 11—The Box and the Baseball Association—Eighteen to Cleveland—General Sporting Events.

[Box score]

[Box score]

[Box score]

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1890.


Yale dock market was quite active and higher.... The Chicago grain markets were quite irregular in the day, were being depressed by sales of corn and wheat by the colleges of the California belt. They rallied later. Provisions were dull and easier. Oil compared with Wednesday puts wheat 1½ cents lower, and 2½ cents lower, corn 1 cent higher, wheat ½ cent lower, oats ½ cent below the most quoted, but ½ cent higher for May, and barley ½ cent higher, rye unchanged, and flaxseed ½ cent higher.

## DEFENSE DESERVES NO CLEMENCY.

Reply to the second address of George William Curtis at the meeting of the National Civil-Service Reform League—and to the reformers subsequently named by the league to act—leave no reasonable room for doubt that the magnificent talk are purporting to desert the Cleveland ship en masse. For the first time in two years and a half they have marshaled apparently up and faced the situation by publicly announcing that if the President continues that the general political reconstruction of the civil service which has taken place is due to his surrender to the spoils system or will "be abandoned by so large a body of citizens as to bring his reelection into serious peril."

The indictment presented by Mr. Curtis of late nothing new. The offenses alleged to it have been passed in the whole country for two years, but it possesses special interest and significance because it is made by the magnificent favorites and bosom friends, though somewhat reluctantly and tardily at last Mr. Cleveland's opponents have alleged against him. The proofs in this indictment, summed up and substantially as follows:

1. That the President has grossly and deliberately disregarded the declaration in his letter to the league of Dec. 31, 1888, that "offices holding for a fixed term should not be removed during their term, solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places political adherents of the administration."

2. That in a survey of the whole service during the last two years and a half "there has been almost no complete change in "the practicable, since no salutary good "could have prevented the regular "transaction of the public business."

3. That if changes continue to the same proportion for the remainder of the Presidential term the whole civil service, "whose "creative offices are the best headquarters "of the administrative party and are often "given to keep alive those correspondents "who thus subscribed for the Democratic," will have undergone "a complete partisan "reconstruction."

4. That the administration is not, in the strict sense of the term, a civil-service reform administration.

5. That in the recent Higgins-Curtis case at Baltimore the fifty members of the President was ingloriously with impunity," and should "the Baltimore case unprecedented it may be regarded as evidence."

In deviation from the tenor of the several resolutions passed by the league that the magnificent civil charade a faint hope that the President may assert himself in the Higgins case, which, not evidence some shade of reason, their regard in a new case. This resolution calls upon the Maryland Civil-Service Reform Association to start, the Maryland magistrates to investigate these charges and present them to the President, with the request that he shall discuss the offenders. It is to be observed, however, in the resolution that the Maryland association has investigated the conduct of Hagner, Yates, and other Federal officeholders, and has given the results of it to the press, and that it has not presented the charges to the President because it would be fruitless. A year ago it made an investigation of precisely the same charges against Thomas, a Patent officeholder, whose exploits at the primaries and the polls were an notorious as those of Hagner, and made an official report to the President, who never gave it even consideration. Since they declare with great reason that it would be useless to report it and subject themselves to a second snub, immediately after Hagner was suspended by the pardon in the Treasury Department the same association furnished the President with proofs that he was unfit for it. Its action was paid to their remonstrance. They got kind of private that are never even considered. The President declare himself behind the gun that no official report has been made to him. This is childish. No report was made to him in the Yale business, but he had no difficulty in finding out from the newspapers what his duty was, and he acted at it with an agility which was highly creditable to one of his body.

The magnificent are a little late with their indictment, for the President has now the avowed that he is a candidate for a second term, and he is preparing, under the immediate management of the partisan politicians, to inaugurate his term in various parts of the South and West. Civil-service reform, Negro letters, and Fair orders will be ignored in his "renascent Democratic." It would not be comfortable to magnificent chronicles to say they have not discovered it, and if he ever had any personal influence in the principles he has prostituted with such flagitiousness to the gain to the unreformed Democratic party machinery on the one hand and personal ambition on the other. Meanwhile what will the magnificent do? Where will they go, now that Hagner has failed?

## THE "KING" ARE OUTCASTS.

The account given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday of the fiat issued in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, to every man of means and income that the evil of gauger importations is becoming more and more serious all the time. A few years ago the miners in all that region were worked by immigrants from Great Britain—Irish, Welsh, and English, in some three to the order of their coming strength. These natives were noted both with their villages, with an occasional city at hearing with representative industry. No gauger Democrat would risk those sentiments without experiencing grievous in the thought that with all their roughness and unfamiliarity with the requirements of self-government these people were the raw material of a high civilization. The generation of public minds and general determination and they would be thoroughly naturalized. Many of our best citizens of today are the sons of the men who, with pick and shovel-bar, hill and hollow, built the proper railroads of the country, and the miners of a few years ago were of the same hearty type. But a lamentable change has come, and the coal and mine hands of the present time, to an alarmingly large extent, are there from Russia and Hungary, with a sprinkling of Italians, the very lowest types of Europeans, the bottom layer of Continental life, my dear! "Dregs!" These evil, heavy, and passive lumps of humanity are the birds and Furies of our fair and land—the barbaric hosts threatening the overthrow of our civilization.

The British immigrant was not imported. No employer who has had a quarrel with his engineers ever began of Irish, and Scotch to threaten his profits by bringing a stock of foreigners over to take the places of the workers. Under of prime to England, Ireland, Wales, or Scotland for the usage of immigrants. Rather does he go to Europe or Eastern Europe, Central and Southern. His agents go where the lowest wages are paid and drive the cheapest bargains they can. A list of Congress directed against this sort of importation was passed a few years ago in advance of the recent outbreak, but with no serious thought of enforcement nor with any conception of the evil itself. It is no longer a conspicuous matter, between a few employers and their workmen, but the question of a dangerous cross into the blood of the American people, threatening the country with deterioration in its industrial class.

In the train of imported pauper labor for our other evils of a political nature, and they are by no means confined to those of duke to the laboring men and their families. The great corporations which are responsible for this sort of thing are already paying the penalty of their shortsighted policy, and they are only just beginning to reap the harvest of their own sowing. Those workers [illegible] may work for starvation wages for a little while, but they soon learn better, and if not gain what they demand resort to brutal desperation for the enforcement of their demands. The rules settle in only a few cases of what may be expected. The Black Hand hardly exceed the telephone pole, but the cheap labor corruption may open the gates any day to this petroleum. It is useless to appeal or protest against a policy which produces immediate profit, no matter what the ultimate effect may be, but it is to be hoped that the next Congress will show some generous statesmanship in meeting the greatest peril now menacing the welfare of the country.

## THE PARNELL LETTER.

The foreign dispatches show that the latest blow offered by M. de Lesseps has not been taken up with the enthusiasm that he expected. Apparently the French are beginning to tire of these frequent appeals of their speculative for money. The money raised for the $20,000,000, but the amount realized was only $8,000,000, though he had promised to repay $20,000,000 and allow 10 per cent interest on the money loaned. The interest realized, it is stated, will only be sufficient to provide for the interest and premium accounts, leaving nothing for the interest on the work in the canal itself.

Now for this apparent result was the effort of a searching review of the Panama Canal scheme, recently printed in the Economiste Français, by the eminent French financier M. Leroy-Beaulieu, is not exaggerated, not only flatly the significant figures he has for evident bad work to do with it. He exposes the shortcomings of the company in the most caustic terms and shows that the "progress" on the canal is not at all what it is represented to be. He exposes the mismanagement of the company in the amount of work that was promised, and says "in the work done so far more than 6 feet "goes on to [illegible] 6 feet goes on three "more holes, it will take six and a half "years to finish the canal." The estimates are startling. The total obligations of the company are now $600,000,000, representing only $200,000,000 of money obtained. The annual expense of administration and debt service is about $50,000,000. If the work should last six or eight years it will pile up a debt somewhere in the neighborhood of $900,000,000, the average interest on which will be about $50,000,000, which the canal will have to earn before any dividends can be paid.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not take into account the many numerous accidents with which filled up the cut, entailing still further loss of time and money. Indeed, that was hardly necessary. If the French people cannot realize how they are throwing away their money from the financial showing it would be superfluous to submit further testimony. It ought to be unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the Panama canal is a financial [illegible] of having a Vice-Presidency too [illegible] to its bones. No evil attaches to the general charge of the canal but will under most of the question to the bone. The Southern politicians are all agog over the forthcoming visit, and propose to give the man whom they elected a rousing time. It would be effective if the [illegible] could turn him after the manner in which he wants the Subsequent movements, and, straying himself to the Confederate soldiers, with the sword of the north, and mount at once his aged war horse, hold the Solid Men and plow himself at the head of the column. The politicians in the other States would entertain him by showing him the rest, and convince that only the South would be true. There will hardly be the enthusiasm that greeted Jeff Davis on his new memorable trip, but there is every reason to believe that he will have a reception equal to which will be largely in the interests of the Old South, between which they make on the Democratic.

It is now stated that the President has received invitations from Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Kansas City. If anyone he will accept none, for he cannot afford to be invidious in his attentions, and it would not be good policy to go out on the road with the Presidential show and make such long jumps as that from Philadelphia to Atlanta and from Atlanta to St. Louis without taking in several intervening points. He declares, even [illegible] that he will do so, for after having Philadelphia, Mr. Lee and his staff will report him through Virginia, Gen. Scales and staff through North Carolina, Gen. Gordon and staff through South Carolina to the Georgia line, where Gen. Gordon and staff will take him to Atlanta. It is also given out that the general manager of the show on the Southern circuit will be Mr. Henry W. Grady, the gentleman who made the first speech on the New South at the New England dinner, and who is shrewdly suspected of having a Vice-Presidential [illegible] to his breast. He will not only have the general charge of the show but will make most of the speeches to the Southern politicians

## THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

### CATHOLIC CONFERENCE TRYING TO REBUILD UNION FORCES.

Effort of the Synod-Public Conference to Settle on Some Basis Question—Bishop's Increased Strength—Negotiations About Dividing Separated Churches—Movements of Reverend Fathers Prince and Spalding—Every Other Affair.

(By Interocean Every Other.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A private conference of Catholic churchmen was held today for the purpose of discussing means for checking Church decline. The questions agreed to relating to their duties to the Church and society at the Home Rulers to the Conservatives, candidates, and generally to the duty of united action on the part of Catholic Conservatives and Liberals. Attention is invited to the necessity of organizing a campaign of education, and to the importance of securing a majority of Catholics in Parliament. Reverend Dr. Barry, Reverend Dr. Clifford, Bishop Bellord, Bishop Hedley, Bishop Vaughan, Bishop Ilsley, Bishop Bidwell, Bishop Bilsborrow, Bishop Cahill, Bishop Graham

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

### A SERIOUS AND DISASTROUS RIOT BROKE OUT IN LAFAYETTE, IND.

### THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

### A CABLE RATE WAR ENDED

THE FIRST THING

BUT BEAR THIS IN MIND.

LOOK AT THIS:

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.

ST. BEACON ACADEMY

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

Institute of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE

Jacksonville Female Academy

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE.

25c Box

Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

Proposals for Repairing Brewery Building County Hospital.

COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FAMOUS BELLE OF BOURBON For Medicinal ABSOLUTELY PURE

10 YEAR OLD WHISKEY and Family Use.

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

BELLE OF BOURBON

THE GREAT APPETIZER.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## First National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## National Bank of America

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## National Bank of Illinois

OF CHICAGO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK


## NORTHWESTERN

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

BOND &

TRUST CO.

84 LA SALLE-ST.

OFFER WANTED

FOR

PREFERRED AND DEFERRED COMPANY.

## MONEY TO LOAN.


## BUSINESS.

# THE CITY.

## IN BRIEF.

Elmer Beattie, Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, died yesterday at his residence, 3500 Prairie avenue, of heart disease, after an illness of about two weeks. The funeral will take place from the house at 10 o'clock this morning. Interment will be at Woodlawn Park.

The Superintendent of Police has received information that Antonio Chiarini, the Italian who was shot by Vincenzo Cappelli, is not dead, as reported, but is alive and will recover. Chiarini refuses to make a complaint against Cappelli, and the latter will not be arrested.

Benjamin F. Ferry, the confidence man who has successfully worked a number of Chicago banks, and who was arrested in Detroit, Mich., and brought to this city, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Gibbons in the Criminal Court, and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. He was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and will be sentenced this morning.

Thomas Lee, the clerk who embezzled $20,000 from the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Tuley to the penitentiary for one year. Lee's counsel, Lyman Trumbull, made an able plea for the prisoner, and Judge Tuley, in passing sentence, said that he had taken into consideration the fact that Lee had made restitution of the money he had stolen.

Patrick Clements, the Italian who was shot by Vincenzo Cappelli, in front of No. 215 Fifth avenue, on the night of July 4, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner Traeger will hold an inquest this morning. Cappelli, who is in the County Jail, will be charged with murder.

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The Committee on Railroads resolved yesterday afternoon to report to the City Council that the ordinance granting to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company the right to lay a track on Canal street, from Van Buren street to Harrison street, be passed. The Committee also decided to report favorably the ordinance granting to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company the right to lay a track on Canal street, from Van Buren street to Harrison street.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railway Company will be held in Boston, Mass., on Oct. 4. The Secretary of the company has issued a circular to the stockholders, in which he says that the annual report will be ready for distribution on Sept. 1. The report will contain the usual balance sheet, profit and loss account, and general statement of the affairs of the company.

The Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library Museum of Science and Art met yesterday afternoon and decided to open the Museum to the public on Sundays, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m., beginning with Aug. 6. The Museum will be closed on Mondays, and will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. on all other days of the week.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bickerdyke, the well-known army nurse, who has been in charge of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Army Encampments for the past two years, has resigned her position, and Mrs. Mary A. Hanson has been appointed to succeed her. Mrs. Bickerdyke will, however, continue to have charge of the Soldiers' Home during the Columbian Exposition.

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## THE LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE.

Work of the Directors' Committee on Management Reports.

The second day's proceedings of the Live-Stock Exchange attracted considerable attention from the Chicago Board of Trade, which is occupying with a series of grain and provision pits the entire second floor of the Board of Trade building. The Live-Stock Exchange is composed principally of members of the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade is occupying with the Live-Stock Exchange the entire second floor of the Board of Trade building during the first three days. The regular sessions of the Board of Trade will be resumed on the fourth day, and the Live-Stock Exchange will then occupy the entire second floor of the Board of Trade building. The Live-Stock Exchange will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. on all other days of the week.

## THE SCOTLAND AND THE MILITIA.

Results of the Power to Attend Militia Encampments.

The law for the special and private instruction of State militia in the duties of officers and soldiers, for the examination of persons who may be candidates for commissions in the militia, and for the establishment of rules governing the same, which was passed by the Legislature at the session of 1893, and which went into effect July 1, 1893, provides that the Governor of the State shall, on the application of fifteen officers of the militia, order such officers to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the militia for examination as to their fitness for the office which they desire to hold in the service of the State. The law also provides that the commissions of officers of the militia shall be dated from the day of their examination, and that no officer shall be entitled to receive pay for any service performed prior to the date of his commission. The law also provides that officers of the militia shall be required to attend the encampments of the militia during the first three years after they have been elected and commissioned, in order to entitle them to receive pay during the fourth year of their service. The object of the law is to secure a thorough knowledge of military tactics and duties on the part of officers of the militia, and to secure a uniform system of instruction in the militia throughout the State. The law also provides that officers who fail to attend the encampments of the militia during the first three years after they have been elected and commissioned, without excuse satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, shall be dropped from the rolls of the militia, and their places filled by the appointment of other persons.

## AMONG THE RAILROADS.

New Schemes to Widen the Scope of the Organizations.

Now It Is to Be Consolidation Reports to Report to the Chief—A Shift in the Headquarters of the Burlington & Northern and Burlington & Quincy Companies—Changes in the Passenger Department of the Burlington & Quincy—Changes in the Passenger Department of the Burlington & Northern and the C., B. & Q.—Miscellaneous Matters.

The order for the consolidation of yards and terminals into single systems, under the control of authority, the consolidation of the Burlington & Northern and Burlington & Quincy Companies, and the consolidation of the Burlington & Northern with the C., B. & Q.—Miscellaneous Matters.

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## EXPERIMENTS THAT VEX THE LAW.

The Chief of Police Gives the Police Regulation Sheets.

The various orders and rules issued from time to time by Chief of Police Hickey, including Captain Schaack and William Bullock, ever since the Chief of Police made a rule that all saloons should close at 12 o'clock on Sunday, have been collected and published in book form by the Chief of Police, and a copy of the book has been furnished to each member of the police force. The book contains all the rules and regulations governing the police force, and is intended to be a guide to the police in the discharge of their duties. It is said that the book will be found very useful to the police, and that it will be the means of preventing many mistakes which have been made in the past.

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## IN A PICK OF TROUBLE.

New Developments in an Old Stockholders' Dispute.

The Pendings of the Directors with Phoenix B. Ayer—That He Took Court and Got an Injunction and Proceeding to Order that They Not Have Their Usual Meeting—Another Injunction Suit Against Chairman Ayer.

Frederick S. Bond and Frank Ulrich, complainants in the suit of Bond & Ulrich, filed a bill against Phoenix B. Ayer and the remaining members of the corporation known as the Lakeside Publishing Company, Dec. 1, 1892, have recently filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court a number of affidavits and papers from the files of the Circuit Court, in which the complainants charged that the defendants had failed to pay to the complainants $2,000 alleged to be due them as dividends on their stock in the Lakeside Publishing Company, and that the defendants had refused to allow the complainants to examine the books of the company. The complainants charged that the defendants had refused to allow them to examine the books of the company, and that they had refused to pay them the dividends to which they were entitled. The complainants charged that the defendants had refused to allow them to examine the books of the company, and that they had refused to pay them the dividends to which they were entitled.

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## THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—This Day.

Circuit Court—This Day.

Superior Court—This Day.

Probate Court—This Day.

Fine Shoes

B. F. DeMUTH,

150 State-st.

Take your choice of our Men's Fine Calf, Kangaroo, or Patent Leather LOW-CUT Shoes for $3.75, never before offered for less than $5.00. Ladies' Fine Leather Oxfords, regular price $4, now $2.50. Canvas Vacation Shoes at about half price. Buy your Shoes of us and we will save you money.

CASH DOES IT.

B. F. DeMUTH,

150 State-st.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Pleasant Point Home,

AREND'S KUMISS.

Cook County Proposals for Hard Coal.

LADIES!

Notice to Contractors.

United States Express Co.

This Company will operate the MINNESOTA & NORTHWESTERN R. R. Aug. 1, offering shippers a new route to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, and all points on the line.

SHIRTS

WILSON BROS.

HIGHLAND HALL,

Highland Park, on Lake Michigan.

Our Regular Furniture Sale

ICE

HATS

# PEOPLE'S PAGE.

## ABOUT THE CHEROKEES.

## SUPERSTITIOUS RIVERS.

## HILL NYE AS A DUELIST.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

## AT ARCHERY PARK.

## ONE PUBLISHER'S OPINION.

## REGULAR MEETING.

## MISS ZU LARROW LITER.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATION—MALE.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

BOARD REPRESENTATIVES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

INVESTMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MEDICAL.

PERSONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLASSIFICATION.

PIANOS.

TO LEASE.

TYPEWRITERS.

PERSONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WANTED.